(LIII YEAR.) THE (No. 2514.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1797.

FRANCFORT, *November* 6.

OUR advices from Balle, dated the 1st of this month, and those from Offenburg, dated the 3d, ſtate, that the Imperial armies are making the moſt formidable preparations to drive the enemy from Kehl, and from the bridge head they have in their poſſeſſion near Huningen.

The heavy artillery deſtined for the attack of the lines was placed, on the 31ſt ult. and the 1ſt inſt. in the eight batteries conſtructed on the ſurrounding heights, and which are directed at the ſame time againſt the bridge head, the bridge itſelf, and Huningen. The bombardment was to commence on the 2d or 3d, and the moſt ſucceſsful reſult was expected. The prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition collecting in the environs of Kehl, and the large bodies of troops aſſembled there, announce that that important point, ſtill occupied by the enemy, is about to be attacked with the greateſt energy.

The royal highneſs's head quarters were ſtill at Offenburg on the 3d, at which time thoſe of the prince of Furſtenberg were at Haltengen, and thoſe of general Wolf, who commands the left wing, at Well. Conde's corps forms the right wing of general Furſtenberg's army.

Letters from Radſtadt ſtate, that the inhabitants of the village of Kehl have received orders, within ſix hours, to retreat to Strafburg with their effects, as it is intended to burn and demoliſh that village, favoured by which the Imperialiſts have erected ſeveral batteries againſt Kehl, and have even began to throw bombs into the town. Previouſly to that order moſt of the inhabitants had already quitted the village, from fear of a bombardment.

It is now generally ſaid, that between the French and the Imperialiſts on the Rhine, an armiſtice for four months is negotiating. It is even added that it would have already been concluded, if the French did not inſiſt upon keeping poſſeſſion of Kehl and Neuvied. The night before laſt the Imperial general Werneck was at Neuwied and Ehrenbreitſtein. At Neuwied, a neutral place, he had a converſation with the French general, and returned to his head quarters, after having inſpected his cordon. A number of couriers have been exchanged between the archduke and general Werneck.

In Wurtzburg, and in the whole circle of Franconia, quarters have been ordered for a great number of Imperial troops; it is not, however, known whether for freſh troops or for winter quarters.

VIENNA, *November* 5.

It is now confirmed that the ſituation of field-marſhal Wurmſer in and near Mantua has all along not been ſo bad as was thought here. With a conſiderable force he has conſtantly kept the enemy in awe. His reaſon for not undertaking any thing without the walls of the fortreſs, was his having orders not to quit Mantua before the arrival of the reinforcements under general Alvinzy, and till the communication could be re-eſtabliſhed. On the 14th of October field-marſhal Wurmſer again obtained ſome advantages over the French, from whom he took ſeveral hundred priſoners, and ſome proviſions and forage, of the latter of which his cavalry were in great want. Our government expects to receive favourable accounts from thence within a week's time, of the attacks which will be made by the combined corps, from the ſide of Baſſano and Trent. General Buonaparte ſeems to expect this attack, as he has drawn ſuccours from Leghorn and other quarters. The troops of the pope will join the Imperialiſts.

MANHEIM, *November* 3.

Moreau's army having entirely croſſed the Rhine, the Imperial troops begin to proceed down that river; the archduke's head quarters are now at Offenburg. General Latour's corps, which were poſted at Germerſheim, is marched to occupy the lines of Mundenheim, Peffenheim, and Oggersheim. Generals Hotze, Lichtenſtein, and Schwartzenberg are here, and have ſhut up their reſidences in the palace.

Nov. 5. The Imperialiſts are now taking meaſures for bombarding Huningen, and for deſtroying the bridge and the fortifications there. Eight batteries have been erected on the neighbouring heights, and the bombardment was to have commenced on the 3d. The batteries which the Imperialiſts have erected on the heights near Kehl, command not only the place itſelf, but alſo the bridge head, and the bridge across the Rhine. An Imperial battalion from Phillipſburg has been quartered here, and ſeveral detachments from the army of the Upper Rhine, are alſo expected. The French general Defaix is at Spyre with 15,000 men, and all the country from Germerſade to Neuſtadt are occupied by the French; and on the other ſide of the mountains as far as Frankenthal. Pichegru is ſaid to continue to make intrenchments, and to take defenſive meaſures, from which it is ſurmiſed that the French troops now in the Hundsruck will retire behind the Moſelle.

COBLENTZ, *November* 4.

The French and Auſtrian generals had yeſterday a conference at Neuwied. It is preſumed that it related to the meaſures to be reciprocally taken to enable the inhabitants to ſupply their wants with facility, and to keep up the neceſſary intercourſe with each other. The repeal of a ſpeedy armiſtice gains credit. We are even aſſured that the propoſal has been already made; but on which ſide it is not ſaid. There are at preſent no movements in their environs, the conveyance of forage and proviſions excepted. The whole line of the French army of Sambre and Meuſe is in the moſt tranquil ſtate.

COLOGNE, *November* 11.

There is nothing ſtiring in this quarter. It is now not ſo confidently ſaid as heretofore, that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe is about to reſume offenſive operations; it is ſaid, on the contrary, that there will be an immediate ſuſpenſion of arms.

With reſpect to our interial condition, there is no longer any queſtion of an adminiſtrative organization of this territory, and the execution of the decree which was framed for that purpoſe goes on very ſlowly.

PARIS, *November* 14.

General Buonaparte, has, it is ſaid, received orders to march to Rome. At the moment this general encourages the eſtabliſhment of the new republics, Cilpadane and Tranſpadane (on this and the other ſide of the Po) he requires them to furniſh armies againſt the pope. He has cauſed 10,000 muſkets to be ſent to Bologna.

Nov. 16. We ſend to the houſe of Auſtria the advances which England has made to us. It is now certain that the courier, who departed from the army of Italy to Vienna, was charged with propoſals to the emperor for a ſeparate peace, and particularly to demand a paſſport for a negotiator. This paſſport appears to have been granted. A miniſter plenipotentiary has been named to go to Vienna. He is an Iriſhman, of the name of Clark, little known as a general, and never employed in any diplomatic character, but who has been a long time converſant in the affairs of the committee of public ſafety. Can there not be found among Frenchmen a man capable of ſhewing the republic that we are not obliged to intruſt ſo important a miſſion to a foreigner and an Iriſhman.

LONDON, *November* 19.

Accounts from Liſbon by the laſt mail ſay, that the council of war has iſſued ſeveral decrees ordering the filling up of each regiment of artillery and marines to 1200 men. Every regiment of infantry is likewiſe augmenting to 983 men, and the cavalry to 901. A new legion of light troops is alſo raiſing; and the auxiliary thirds are in future to be looked upon as regiments of militia for their reſpective provinces, and their captains to rank as colonels. Don Rodriga Condriko, late plenipotentiary at Turin, is appointed miniſter of marine.

The French general Garnier has written to Buonaparte, informing him that the Barbets, or Piedmonteſe robbers are totally defeated and diſperſed; that Freron, their chief, is killed; and that no day paſſes without the ſhooting of ten or twelve of them.

Count Naſſau Corroy, a friend of Vander Noot, is arreſted; he was a member of the eſtates of Brabant, and preſident of the war department in the revolution of 1790. He is ſaid to have correſponded with ſeveral other perſons, in various parts of the low countries, to effect a counter-revolution; ſome of them have been apprehended at Antwerp.

Yeſterday a council of the cabinet miniſters was held at lord Grenville's office, at which ſome further inſtructions for lord Malmeſbury were made out. Mr. Hunter, ſenior, is the bearer of them to his lordſhip; he ſet out on his journey this morning.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Nov. 16.

"Arrived the Floretta Commercium, under American colours, laden with brandy and wine, from Bourdeaux, ſuppoſed to be bound to Hamburg. Soon after ſhe arrived, three of her crew quitted her, and gave information to the lieutenant of the Santa Margaretti, commanding the Buonaparte French privateer, prize to that ſhip, that her cargo was wholly French property; on which he boarded, and took poſſeſſion of her as a prize.

Nov. 22. Yeſterday at noon, a council was held at the ſecretary of ſtate's office which was attended by all the cabinet miniſters.

The immediate object of the meeting was ſuppoſed to be to take into conſideration the information brought by Mr. Ellis from lord Malmeſbury, which we have reaſon to think his lordſhip did not chooſe to commit to paper, and accordingly made his confidential friend the bearer of it. It may poſſibly allude to other matters beſides the pending negociation. Mr. Ellis attended the council. He will return to Paris without delay. We can ſtate, in the moſt unequivocal terms, that the ſuppoſition held forth in ſeveral of the daily papers of yeſterday, that the negotiation at Paris might every day be expected to terminate, is totally unauthorized by fact. Our miniſters will leave no meaſure untried to endeavour to bring the negotiation to an happy termination, though it muſt be obſerved that the French do not appear to have the ſame diſpoſition lately diſcovered.

Mr. Ellis left Paris the 13th inſtant, at which time lord Malmeſbury had not received any anſwer to the diſpatches ſent by him to Vienna.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Ellis, who accompanied lord Malmeſbury to Paris as his confidential friend, arrived in town with diſpatches from his lordſhip. He came from Bologna in the Union packet, by which are alſo received the Paris Gazettes to the 5th inſtant incluſive.

Theſe papers contain the ſequel of lord Malmeſbury's correſpondence with the miniſter for foreign affairs. Mr. Ellis is come to London for further inſtructions, and yeſterday went to Mr. Pitt's at Holwood, where he paſſed the day. He will return immediately to Paris.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE

Addreſſed by lord Malmeſbury to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs.

"The underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two queſtions which you are charged to propoſe to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

"The memorial preſented this morning by the underſigned, propoſes in expreſs terms on the part of his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, to compenſate by proportionate reſtitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to, in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

"Beſides this principle is formally approved of, on another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally ſerve as a baſis of the negotiation for a general peace, the underſigned cannot be authoriſed to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

"As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his majeſty the emperor and king teſtified towards the French government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned confines himſelf to repeat the following paſſage from the note of baron Degelmann, of the 4th of laſt June:

"The warlike operations ſhall by no means prevent his Imperial majeſty from being conſtantly diſpoſed to concur, according to any form of negotiation which may be adopted by the belligerent powers, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch means as may be proper to put a period to the further effuſion of human blood."

"This note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off.

MALMESBURY."

Paris, 22th Nov. 1796.

Anſwer of the miniſter of the department of foreign affairs to the preceding note.

"The underſigned is charged by th Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions?

CH. LACROIX."

Note from lord Malmeſbury in reply to the letter from the miniſter of foreign affairs, dated the 23d Brumaire, Nov. 13.

The underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his court the note which he has juſt received from the miniſter for foreign affairs. He alſo declares, that he ſhall be in the ſituation of expediting couriers to his court every time that the official communications which ſhall be made to him ſhall require ſpecial inſtructions.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 13 1796.

Letter addreſſed to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs by lord Malmeſbury envoy of the Britiſh nation.

"The miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty requeſts the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official note which he received from him laſt night as the anſwer to that which lord Malmeſbury addreſſed yeſterday morning by order of his

court, to the minister of the department of foreign affairs. He desires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpose.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 18, 1796."

Answer of the minister for the department of foreign affairs, to the preceding letter from lord Malmesbury.

"The undersigned minister for the department of foreign affairs declares to lord Malmesbury, plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, that he is to consider the official note presented to him yesterday, as the answer to that which lord Malmesbury delivered to him on the morning of the same day.

CH. LACROIX.

The 23d Brumaire, 5th year (17th Nov.)"

Second letter from lord Malmesbury to the minister for the department of foreign affairs.

"Lord Malmesbury has just received the answer of the minister for the department of foreign affairs, wherein he declares that the official note transmitted to him yesterday, is to be considered as the answer to that which lord Malmesbury delivered to him on the morning of the same day.

"Lord Malmesbury will this day transmit it to his court.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1796."

Nov. 23. It appears that the French were, on the 9th of November, still in possession of the bridge of Huningen, with a body of 9000 men. Nothing of any moment had taken place on the side of Kehl, or on the Lower Rhine, so late as the 10th.

General Clarke, chief of the topographical department, has been appointed by the Directory, ambassador to the court of Vienna, for which place he set out on the 17th instant.

Nov. 25. Mr. Ellis's stay in London will be longer than was first intended. He was to have returned to Paris on Wednesday last, but it is now decided that he should not go until after the opening of Mr. Pitt's budget next week. Mr. Ellis could not certainly carry back with him any result so well calculated to convince the enemy of the resources of this country, to prosecute the war, as the vote which we have no doubt will pass the house of commons, agreeing to Mr. Pitt's proposed scheme of finance for raising the supplies without a loan. We believe that ministers wish likewise to hear from Vienna before Mr. Ellis returns.

In the mean-time the cabinet has dispatched a messenger to Paris with further instructions to lord Malmesbury.

The Paris papers, which we received yesterday afternoon by express, to the 19th inst. inclusive, give an account of several changes which have taken place in the naval appointments of the republic.—Vice-admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who has till now engaged the confidence of the government, both under the committee of the public safety and the Directory, has been dismissed from the command of the fleet at Brest, and citizen Marad le Gail has been appointed to succeed him.—Twelve post-captains have also been dismissed. Ten ships of the line, and 36 transports are preparing at Brest for a secret expedition. At Toulon, vice-admiral Martin has been replaced by citizen Boucqs. The want of money is severely felt at both ports. At the latter place 5000 artificers have been discharged, as it was found impossible to pay them.

The court of Lisbon has positively refused to accede to the insulting proposition made to it by the court of Spain, viz.—To shut out all English vessels from the ports of Portugal. The court of Spain offered only a period of ten days to decide on this momentous point, and to receive a categorical answer. The court of Lisbon returned one without delay, highly honourable to its own dignity, and replete with good faith to its allies. It declared that it would remain true to its engagements with Great-Britain.—Accordingly when the last letters left Lisbon, it was expected that the Spanish forces would attack without delay.

These letters add, that Portugal was extremely well able to defend itself against any force which Spain could bring against it; but if the latter was joined by the French, the danger might be great. We have reason to believe that a very considerable force of foreign troops, in the service of Great-Britain, will be forthwith sent to Portugal for its defence, as well as a large train of artillery.

On Sunday evening Carpmeal and Taylor, two of the officers belonging to the public office, Bow-street, apprehended captain W. of an American vessel, at a house in Rotherhithe, on a charge of high treason, in offering a considerable sum of money to a person to set fire to one of his majesty's dock yards.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press, nor had government received any further intelligence from Paris.

Mr. Timms, the messenger, set out yesterday, and not before, with dispatches for lord Malmesbury. These, it is generally considered, contain the final resolution of government on the subject of the present negotiation. Mr. Ellis, we understand, will have to deliver a verbal message to his lordship.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

Copy of a letter from Joel Barlow, consul at Algiers, to the secretary of state at Philadelphia.

Algiers, July 12, 1796.

SIR,

THIS will be presented to you by the messengers of our captive citizens who have survived the pains and humiliation of slavery in this place, after effecting their deliverance, in the manner which I have to pay in my letter of this day, without funds, or any direct intelligence that they are soon to be expected, I have another task to perform, in which it is impossible to promise myself success: it is to embark them without the infection of the plague.—Five of their fellow-sufferers have died of that contagion, within a few weeks; and another who is attacked must be left behind. It rages with such violence in the town, that although they cannot embark without risk, yet it is much more dangerous for them to stay longer here, in any situation where it is possible for me to place them in this most incommodious of all conceivable abodes. If they escape infection, we shall be much indebted to the attention of capt. Calder, who commands the ship, and to the careful assistance, as well as to the harmony and good understanding which prevail among all the crew.

When we reflect on the extravagant sums of money that this redemption will cost the United States, it affords at least some consolation to know, that it is not expended on worthless and disorderly persons, as is the case with some other nations, who, like us, are driven to humiliation to the Barbary States. Our people have conducted themselves in general, with a degree of patience and decorum, which would have become a better situation than that of slaves; and though after they are landed in their country, it would be useless to recommend them to any additional favours from government, yet I hope they will receive from the merchants that encouragement to their professional industry, which will enable them, in some measure, to repair their losses; and from their fellow-citizens in general, that respect which is due to the sufferings of honest men.

Several of them are probably rendered incapable of gaining their living; one is in a state of total blindness; another is rendered nearly the same; two or three carry the marks of unmerciful treatment in ruptures, produced by hard labour; and others have had their constitutions injured by the plague. Some of them are doubtless objects of the charity of their countrymen; but whether this charity should flow to them through the channel of the federal government, is a question on which it would be impertinent for me to offer an opinion.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

Algiers, 10th July, 1796.

To JOEL BARLOW, Esq; American Consul.

We the subscribers, American masters and late captives in Algiers, think it a duty incumbent on us, in behalf of ourselves, our officers and crews, to acknowledge in a most grateful manner our sincere and cordial thanks to you, for the particular care and attention we have received from you, since your arrival in this city, in your public and private character, during our unhappy slavery, and bringing about that happy redemption, so much seeked by us and our beloved country—a business which to all people seemed impossible, but by your particular care and attention has been brought about; that a life so ever beloved by us may be long continued is the sincere prayer of

T. NEWMAN,
ISAAC STEVENS,
WILLIAM FURNASS,
SAMUEL CALDER,
JAMES TAYLOR,
MOSES MORSS,
WILLIAM PENROSE,
MICHAEL SMITH.

Our lately captive citizens arrived in the city yesterday afternoon under an escort of several hundreds of their sympathetic fellow-citizens, who had gone out to meet them on the road to town. Upon their reaching the Indian-Queen, the crowd was so great as to render it difficult for them to proceed; and on their entering the tavern, an ardent acclamation expressed the general satisfaction at their happy extrication and safe return.

One captain and fourteen seamen of those released, entered on board an American ship at Marseilles.

☞ The condition of these unfortunate men, is the extreme of necessity. Belonging to different parts of the union, and without any immediate means of subsistence. It has been recommended by several reputable citizens to open subscriptions for their assistance: the banks have, in general, agreed to receive donations. The smallest contributions will be acceptable.

Annapolis, February 16.

Buonaparte, in a letter to the Executive Directory, dated Verona, Nov. 19, after describing the particulars of the battle of Arcole, says:

"The fruit of the battle of Arcole is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and had as many wounded. Besides the generals whom I mentioned, generals Robert and Gardanne were wounded. The adjutant-general Vandelin has been killed. I had killed two of my aid-de-camps, citizens Elliot and Mairon, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though inconsiderable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

"Meanwhile gen. Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left general Kilmaine with three thousand men.

"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois, I forced it, and is at Castelnovo. Augereau is at Verona; Masséna about Villanova. To-morrow I will attack the division which beat Vaubois. I will pursue it into Tyrol, and then with the surrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itself with glory.

"The generals and officers of the staff distinguished unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve officers were killed; it was really a deadly combat. There is not one but what has his cloaths pierced with bullets.

"I will send you the colours taken from the enemy."

Extracts on the Upper Rhine.

Moreau, writes November 22—That the garrison of Kehl had made a vigorous sortie; the Austrian line was forced without a shot; all their artillery was spiked; 20 pieces were taken. If such success had been expected, arrangements would have been made for pursuing it further: 700 prisoners were made, among whom was a colonel and a major.—The battle was the most obstinate of the war; many Germans must have been killed. The French general Desaix had his horse killed under him, and was himself wounded. General Lacombe's horse was wounded.

Private accounts say, Moreau was slightly wounded in the head. One of his aids had the lower part of one of his legs shot away.

Several parties have been held on the Lower Rhine for an armistice.

November 4.—A brisk action took place on the banks of the Sieg. The Austrian advanced posts were driven back.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 8.

The speaker informed the house that the hour was come at which they had appointed to meet the senate, for the purpose of counting the votes for, and declaring the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States; and that the clerk would inform the senate, they were ready to receive them.

The clerk accordingly waited upon the senate, and the president and members of the senate, soon after entered and took their seats, the president on the right hand of the speaker of the house of representatives, and the members of the senate on the same side of the chamber; when the president of the senate (Mr. Adams) thus addressed the two houses:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"The purpose for which we are assembled is expressed in the following resolutions. [he here read the resolutions which had been entered into by the two houses relative to this business.] I have received packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors for a president and vice president of the United States from all the fifteen states of the union. I have also received duplicates of these returns by post from fifteen of the states. No duplicate from the state of Kentucky is yet come to hand.

"It has been the practice heretofore on similar occasions, to begin with the returns from the state at one end of the United States, and to proceed to the other; I shall therefore do the same at this time."

Mr. Adams then took up the packet from the state of Tennessee, and after having read the superscription broke the seal, and read the certificate of the election of the electors. He then gave it to the clerk of the senate, requesting him to read the report of the electors, which he accordingly did. All the papers were then handed to the tellers, viz. Mr. Sedgwick on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Sitgreaves and Parker on the part of the house of representatives; and when they had noted the contents, the president of the senate proceeded with the other states in the following order:

	J. Adams	Jefferson	C. Pinckney	A. Burr	G. Clinton	Elsworth	Johnson
Tennessee		3		3			
Kentucky		4		4			
Georgia		4			4		
So.-Carolina		8	8				
No.-Carolina	1	11	1	6			
There were also in this state 3 votes for Jas. Iredell, 1 for G. Washington, and 1 for C. C. Pinckney.							
Virginia	1	20	1	1	3		
There were also in this state 1 vote for G. Washington, 15 for Samuel Adams, and 2 for J. Henry.							
Maryland	7	4	4	3			
Delaware	3		3				
Pennsylvania	1	14	2	13			
New-Jersey	7		7				
New-York	12		12				
Connecticut	9		4				
There were also in this state 5 votes for John Jay.							
Rhode-Island	4					4	
Massachusetts	16		13			1	2
Vermont	4		4				
N.-Hampshire	6					6	
	71	68	59	30	7	11	2

All the returns having been gone through, Mr. Sedgwick reported, that according to order, the tellers appointed by the two houses had performed the business assigned them, and reported the result to be as above stated.

The president of the senate then thus addressed the two houses:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"By the report which has been made to me by the tellers appointed by the two houses to examine the votes, there are 71 votes for John Adams, 68 for Thomas Jefferson, 59 for Thomas Pinckney, 30 for Aaron

Burr, 15 for Samuel Adams, 12 for Oliver Ellsworth, 7 for George Clinton, 5 for John Jay, 3 for James Iredell, 2 for George Washington, 2 for John Henry, 1 for Samuel Johnston, and 1 for C. C. Pinckney. The whole number of votes are 138; 70 votes, therefore, make a majority; so that the person who has 71 votes, which is the highest number, is elected president, and the person who has 68 votes, which is the next highest number, is elected vice-president."

The president of the senate then sat down for a moment, and rising again, thus addressed the two houses:

"In obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to the commands of both houses of congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present session, I declare that JOHN ADAMS is elected president of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; and that THOMAS JEFFERSON is elected vice-president of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next. And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Governments on Earth, for the preservation of Liberty, Justice and Peace amongst men, enable them both to discharge the duties of those offices with conscientious diligence, punctuality and perseverance."

The president and members of the senate then retired, and the house came to order, when Mr Sitgreaves made a report on the business, which was read and ordered to be entered on the journals.

Adjourned.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof is wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wiccomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyance in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee for sale of said lands.

February 1, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st January, 1797.

MRS. WALTER ADDISON, care of J. M. Clagett, Piscataway, 2 letters.
Col. John H. Beanes, near Piscataway.
Doctor Wm. Baker, Piscataway, 4 letters.
Reverend M. Luis Barth.
Mr. Richard Brandt, Pomonkey Neck.
Mrs. Mary Duckett, Piscataway.
The honourable George Dent, Esq; near Piscataway.
Thos. Hanson, Esq; Hart-Park, P. G. county.
Mrs. Elvia Hardey, Piscataway.
Mr. John Tomlson Lindlay, P. G. county, Broad creek.
Mr. Robert Lawson, Charles county.
Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, Piscataway.
Col. John Marbury, near Piscataway, 2 letters.
Doctor Robert Manning, Matterwoman, 2 ditto.
Mr. Nathaniel Newton, Piscataway.
Capt. John Smith, Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. LEDA COVINGTON, Maryland, Patuxent river.
Mr. Joseph Macceney, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mr. Clement Norris, St. Mary's county.
John Blackstone, Esq; St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Joseph Sprigg, Esq; Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mrs. Mills, near the Four Mile Run, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Saml. L. Smith, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Rev. Francis Walker, St. Mary's county, Chaptico, St. Andrew's Glebe.
Mrs. Wheetley, St. Mary's county.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a small blaze in his forehead, supposed to be seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, shod, new shoes behind and old before. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

February 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of April next.

JOHN BORDLEY, John Brice, sen. Sarah Butler, Thomas Brewer, Annapolis.

James Cook, Joseph Chaves, Henry James Carroll, Zachariah Cox, Nicholas Carroll, John or Elizabeth Conly, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; John Craggs (2), London-town; Henry T. Compton, Patuxent.

Gabriel Duvall (2), Henry Hall Dorsey, care of Pinkney and Guyer, Annapolis; John Davidson, Maryland; Bennett Darnall (3), Richard Darnall, Pig Point.

William Faris (2), Joseph Forrest, Mr. Frazier, Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Richd. Goldsborough, Frederick Grammer, Joseph Green, care of Francis Clements, Annapolis.

Jesse Hollingsworth, Z. Hollingsworth, Annapolis; William Hughlett, Maryland.

Thomas Jones, Annapolis.

Mary Knowles, Elizabeth Knowles, George Knox, Wm. King, Annapolis.

Randolph B. Latimer, Catherine Lewis, care of Jonathan Pinkney, Annapolis.

James Mackubin (2), Gilbert Murdock (3), John Miller, on board the sloop Clarisse, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; John Michael, Greenbury Point; Thomas M'Pherson, Pig Point.

Edward Nickols, Annapolis.

William Pace, George Plater, Mary Priestly, Samuel Peco, Leonard Pressell, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ridout (2), Absalom Ridgely, Benjamin Ringgold, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Robert Smith, Annapolis; James Skinner, near Pig Point.

Frisby Tilghman, Thomas Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tost, near Annapolis.

John L. Wilmer (2), James Wheeler, Richard Weil, William Wells (2), Annapolis; John Waring, near Pig Point.

SAMUEL GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1797.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, lying in said county, called ORIGINATION, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

DAVID STEUART.

January 23, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

THE right rev. Dr. Thos. J. Clagett, 2, near Upper-Marlborough.
William Bayley, Esq; Prince-George's county.
The hon. Richard Brigg, Esq. near Upper-Marlborough.
Miss Nancy Belt, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Reuben Mayo, Prince-George's county, 2.
Overton Carr, Esq; Prince-George's county.
Saml. Hepburn, Esq; Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Benedict Smith, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Joseph Smith, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Isaac Davis, Patuxent river.
Mr. John R. Hardy, 2, Magruder's warehouse.
Rev. Walter Addison, Prince-George's county.
Doct. Thomas Johnson, Annapolis Mills.
Charles Williamson, Esq; Calvert county, Maryland.
Mr. Robert Macgill, Upper-Marlborough.
Mrs. Mary Diggs, 2, Melwood Park, near Upper-Marlborough.
Matt. Patrick O'Reily, Prince-George's county.
Monsr. Lemercier, Maryland.
Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 3, Aquasco Mills.
Mr. James Gantt, Hannah Brown's Ferry.
Mr. Richard Harwood, Pig Point, Patuxent.
Mrs. Mary Burgess, near Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. John R. Magruder, jun. clerk of Prince-George's county, 2.
Alexander Henderson, Esq; Dumfries.
Rev. Geo. Ralph, 2, rev. C. Brookes, near Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Benjamin Oden, near Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Thomas Macgill, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Enos D. Ferguson, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Charles Chaney, Prince-George's county.
James Brown, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.
Mr. David Stone, Prince-George's county.
John F. Mercer, Esq; Maryland.
Mr. Joseph Millard, Leonard-town, Saint-Mary's county.
Mr. James A. Magruder, Upper-Marlborough.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, P. M.

Upper-Marlborough, January 18, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George-town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEUART.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains, and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

In COUNCIL, JANUARY 2, 1797.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be published in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Herald at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of six weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and if necessary sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law, he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorised by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the said agent or his deputy immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof, subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of at public sale all confiscated British property that remains unsold, giving at least thirty days notice thereof by public advertisement, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced; and to cause immediate notice to be given in the public papers of this state to the discoverers of confiscated property, to produce to the agent the title papers of the lands by them respectively discovered, on or before the first day of August nex., in order that the same may be laid before the attorney-general for his opinion thereon.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shores, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorised to receive the same.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the right, title and interest, of any and every informant or discoverer of property liable to confiscation, shall cease, determine and be utterly null and void, unless the title papers to authenticate the state's right be produced and lodged with the agent by the informant or discoverer on or before the first day of August next.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice and approbation of the governor and council, in all cases of uninstalled debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased and his securities are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and revested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the same at public sale, on a credit of three years, giving the notice herein before mentioned, payable one third of the principal, and the whole interest annually, on the first day of December in each year; and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasurer of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That all cases in chancery where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorised and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection on all balances due on bond, taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emission of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside; and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commissions, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers, on bonds for confiscated property, one *per cent.* For all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on retailed of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half *per cent.* for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six *per cent.* and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three *per cent.* and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one *per cent.* provided, that the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon the monies arising from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in cases where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively to the treasurer within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the agent, and the treasurers of the eastern and western shores respectively, to receive as well the fifteen *per cent.* interest, if any shall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and the fifteen *per cent.* so collected shall be the only fund from which the agent shall draw his three *per cent.* on the same.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore; and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXVI. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

Notice to State Debtors.

NO process hath issued against the delinquent state debtors for their instalments due on the 1st of December last, nor will any be directed till after the 15th of February next. The agent therefore expects (to prevent trouble and expence) they will come forward and discharge their debts by that time.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, on the fourth of November last, a likely bay GELDING, eight or nine years old, I suppose him to be fourteen hands high and upwards, trots, paces and gallops, shod before, no perceivable brand, has a blaze face or star, and blaze, which I don't recollect, two white feet above his fet-locks; to the best of my recollection it is his left fore foot and leg, and right hind foot and leg, that is marked with white, upon a close examination he may be discovered to be full of white hairs, more so at the root of his tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, or giving information so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and for apprehending the thief, so that he be convicted of the felony, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ZADOCK DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.